

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

VOLUME XLVIII—NUMBER 146.

WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1900.

PRICE TWO CENTS. (FIVE CENTS)

“DEWEY DAY,” WHEELING, THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

DEMOCRATIC TRICKERY IS UNAVAILING

In Attempts to Create Division in the Solid Banks of the Loyal and True.

WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN

Phalanx—No Anti-Administration Sentiment, Asserts Senator Baker.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—State Senator Stark L. Baker, who participated yesterday in the demonstration for Representative Freer in the gubernatorial race, discussed matters political with the Intelligencer correspondent to-day. He is an ardent believer in the principles of the Republican party, and ever a consistent advocate of the ticket nominated by its conventions. Referring to the reports circulated by the Democratic papers affecting the attitude of a portion of the party towards the administration and Senator Elkins, he said:

“I occasionally notice a statement to the effect that I am an anti-Elkins man. That is a gross absurdity, but I may as well deny it now. I am not only a warm admirer of the senator, but his ardent supporter at all times. This he knows well. I want to say, also, that there is no anti-administration nor anti-Elkins sentiment among the Republicans in our state.”

After referring to the action taken in Judge Freer's interest and citing the reasons for it, paying a warm compliment to Mr. White, Judge Freer's recognized opponent, Mr. Baker said:

“There have been attempts on the part of the Democrats to cause a split in the Republican party, and as one means for accomplishing the purpose they have circulated the report that this, that and the other man, representative Republicans, are fighting Senator Elkins; that there are many anti-McKinley men; that Judge Freer is the candidate of the anti-administrationists. There is nothing in such reports excepting the work of Democrats, who hope to divide us. But the Republican party has not lost its senses. When its conventions do their work the Republicans, together with all those who want to see the state prosper, those who wish the present satisfactory business conditions continued, will line up with a solid column that will surprise our friends, the enemy.”

Mr. Baker, in company with Senator Elkins, called at the White House to-day and had an interview with the President. He stated, however, that the visit was not in his own interests, as he is not an aspirant for any position.

SENATOR ELKINS

Has Submitted Amendments to the Commerce Bill, Which Are Designed to be of Great Benefit to States Which Depend Upon Their Natural Products, and Incidentally Beneficial to Commerce and the Whole Country.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Senator Elkins has submitted to the senate committee on commerce, of which he is a member, several amendments to the bill “to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports and seamen for government use when necessary.”

The clauses suggested by Mr. Elkins will, if adopted, be of inestimable benefit to all states, which, like West Virginia, depend upon their natural products for the accumulation of wealth, and will be less favorable to the big monopolies interested in the carrying vessels, of which there are probably a dozen, among which the profits to arise under the bill in its present form would probably be divided. The senator's amendment, briefly stated, provide that the subsidy to be paid vessels engaged in commerce shall be based on the gross tons of cargo carried for each one hundred miles, and not, as the original bill provides, upon “the gross ton” simply. The senator shows that as the measure stands any vessel, even a “tramp vessel,” may become a beneficiary under it merely by making a trip to some foreign port, and whether carrying a cargo or not. The advantages under his amendments are that every merchant vessel, in order to profit by the subsidy, must carry freight; and this, he contends, insures to the coal men, the agriculturists, all producers, for example, a means of entering the foreign markets with materials which do not enter into the construction of vessels. His bill—the amended one—prevents outgoing or incoming vessels from drawing a profit merely by the act of crossing the ocean, and benefits the producers of raw materials.

It has been said by some who advocate the original bill that the amendments proposed by Senator Elkins will interfere with existing treaties. The senator says, in response, that should this be shown to be true the United States government will be derelict in its duty to its own people if it does not at once abolish the clauses in every treaty with which his amendments conflict.

The senator has the support of some of the strongest men in the senate, be-

sides that of numerous business interests. He is confident of his position and will make at the proper time a strong argument in support of it.

RICH TESTIMONY

In the Clark Case—Ex-Governor Hauser Tells How the Big Four Prevailed Upon the Senator to “Loosen Up” and “Assist” in the Free, Easy and Liberal Montana Style.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator Clark's managers occupied the witness stand throughout the day in the investigation which the senate committee on privileges and elections is conducting into the election of the senator from Montana. Mr. Bickford concluded his testimony, and he was followed in succession by Frank E. Corbett, Mr. Clark's principal counsel in Montana; ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser, Mr. A. J. Davidson and A. J. Steele, Messrs. Davidson and Steele were identified with Mr. Clark's campaign, Mr. Davidson being one of a committee of three having the matter especially in charge. He said he had spent \$21,000 in the legislative campaign and \$5,000 in trying to influence legislators for Clark. Expenditures, he declared, were all legitimate. Gov. Hauser's testimony related generally to the use of money in Montana politics. He claimed to have been instrumental in getting Mr. Clark to enter the senatorial race, saying Mr. Clark had been loath to do so because of the expense. Mr. Hauser said that in the neighborhood of a million dollars had been spent in the fight over the location of the capitol in that state.

The next witness was former Gov. S. T. Hauser, who said in the beginning that he thought he could “take the credit or discredit of inducing Mr. Clark to assist us in the campaign and afterward to become a candidate for the senate.”

“Assist how?” a member of the committee asked.

“By the use of his brains, his money and his following,” was the reply.

The result of this interview was that Mr. Clark subsequently visited the state. Previous to his coming, Mr. Hauser said, he had seen some of his Republican friends and had told them that “if we could get Clark to loosen up we could stand daily off.”

Senator Hauser asked Mr. Hauser what he meant by getting Clark to “loosen up,” and the latter replied that Mr. Clark was a very close business man, disposed always to count the cost of any enterprise he might go into. He then related that when Mr. Clark came to Butte he sat up until 3 o'clock one night with him, laying before him the reasons why he should enter into the contest. “I told him,” he said, “that instead of spending his money in pictures and houses in New York he should spend it with us and maintain his identity with the state.”

Mr. Hauser said that the idea of legitimate expense in a campaign in Montana was very different from what it was in the eastern states. “We have to have money to fix the workers and the saloon men,” he said, “but I do not include the purchase of votes, either in the legislature or out of it. That certainly is not proper.”

He then gave some figures of expenditures in former campaigns, saying that in the capitol contest at least a million dollars was spent, “and in the first state election,” he added, “the Big Four, so-called, put up \$150,000, or \$30,000 each, to begin with, to say nothing of subsequent expenses. Asked who constituted “the Big Four,” the witness replied Col. Broadwater, Mr. Clark, Mr. Daly and a gentleman named Hauser,” meaning himself. Recess was taken before Mr. Hauser had concluded.

FINANCIAL MEASURE.

Occupied the Attention of the Senate.

Mr. Allen (Neb.) and Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) Addressed the Senate, Analyzing Senate and House Measures.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—Almost immediately after the senate convened to-day discussion of the financial measure was resumed. Mr. Allen (Neb.) concluded his speech, charging the Republican party with breaking faith with the people on bi-metallic and systematically discrediting the work of the international bi-metallic commission. Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) also addressed the senate on the financial bill, making a technical analysis of the house and senate measures. He charged that the senate substitute contained the initial movement toward the perpetuation of the financial debt.

Porto Rican Tariff in the House.

The house was in session an hour and a half to-day, and only minor business was transacted. The ways and means committee bill establishing tariff rates upon goods from Porto Rico into the United States and vice versa, was reported, and Chairman Payne gave notice that the bill would be called up next Thursday. The debate upon it will run for a week. The house did not adjourn over on account of the Lawton funeral, and to-morrow will be given up to the consideration of private bills.

GENERAL OTIS

Is Coming Home to Recuperate His Health.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Secretary Root to-day stated that the war department had never considered the subject of relieving General Otis at Manila. The foundation for the report, to the contrary, was a personal letter from the officer, signifying a desire to obtain a leave of absence to come home and recuperate from the debilitating effects of two years in a tropical climate under severe strain. It is said that General Otis' wishes will be respected as soon as made known officially, but that he will not start homeward for several months at least.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR GOEBEL AT FRANKFORT,

Conducted in a Downpour of Rain, but in Solemn and Orderly Manner.

IN CHAPEL AT THE CEMETERY

The Mortal Remains Will Rest Until a Site for the Grave is Selected.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 8.—Rain came down in sheets to-day, while the funeral services were being held over the body of Kentucky's dead Democratic leader. The morning dawned dark and threatening, but at 9 o'clock the clouds cleared away and the sun came out bright and brilliant, and there was every promise of a pleasant day. The prospect was short-lived, however, for just as the hour for the formation of the funeral procession arrived, the rain began to fall slowly at first, but with ever-increasing rapidity, until shortly after the hour of noon, when the parade was on the march, the flood began to descend. There were dry intervals, but after them the water came down again with increased viciousness, and just as the hearse left the capitol hotel, a heavy shower began, which continued all through the afternoon.

The exercises at the cemetery were conducted before a crowd much smaller than would have been the case had the weather been pleasant, but they were carried out to the letter, and to-night, the body of William Goebel lies in the chapel of the Frankfort cemetery, after one of the greatest funeral demonstrations ever seen in this state. As soon as the weather clears sufficiently the casket will be consigned to the grave.

No Trouble in Passing the Capitol.

It had been feared that trouble might arise between the soldiers in the capitol grounds and Democratic partisans in the line of march when the parade passed the capitol square, but nothing of the kind occurred. The soldiers were kept back on the level with the front of the capitol building, and a line of sentries was posted in front of them to prevent them from going near the fence on the south side of the ground at the time the parade was passing the square. Orders had been issued on the Democratic side, as well, that no comment should be made by the men in the parade as they passed the grounds where Governor Goebel received his death wound. The wisdom of the commanders of the troops and that of the Democratic leaders, added to the fact that for twenty-four hours all the saloons had been closed, enabled the day to pass without any exhibition of feeling being shown on either side.

Enormous Crowds.

Early in the morning, the arrival of people to witness the funeral exercises began; most of them in the early part of the day coming in buggies from the surrounding country. By the time the early trains had arrived, the crowd was enormous. Special trains came in from Georgetown and Lexington and other places not far from Frankfort, but the large crowds came on the regular trains from Louisville and Cincinnati. Fully ten thousand people were on the streets to watch the funeral.

The body lay in state in the parlor of the capitol hotel until 11 o'clock in the morning and more people viewed the remains this morning than yesterday afternoon and last night. At times the jam in the doorways leading to the parlors was too great for any one to force a passage through. The police force of Frankfort is not large—only six men—and it had its hands full. When it was massed at a given point, the force was good enough, but when separated it was helpless. The crowd was remarkably well behaved, however, and there was not an unpleasant episode connected with the proceedings from first to last.

The procession began to form at 11 o'clock, on Wapping street, headed by the city police force and members of the city council, city officials, Grand Marshal David R. Murray and his aides. Then came a long column of members of different societies and citizens on foot. Governor Goebel was not a member of any secret organization, but his father is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows, and the local members of that body turned out strongly to do him honor. None of the societies was in uniform.

The column moved promptly at the appointed time, which was the hour of noon, and marching north on Wapping street, turned west on Broadway, which would take them past the capitol grounds. The rain was falling heavily as the parade approached the grounds, and the men were marching rapidly. The front of the capitol building was covered with soldiers, who stood watching the parade, but save three sentries at the gate, there was none of them within 500 feet of the street. The flag on the staff of the capitol building was at half mast.

On the Way to the Cemetery.

The march to the cemetery from the hotel began at 1 o'clock. The band played “Nearer, My God, to Thee,” as it passed the south front of the hotel, and immediately after the band came carriages carrying the honorary pall bearers, who were as follows:

J. C. S. Blackburn, General J. H. Lewis, Judge W. S. Pryor, Hon. J. B. McCreary, Hon. Phil B. Thompson,

Hon. James H. Mulligan, Louis Descorseth, Samuel J. Shackelford, J. D. Rhinock, J. W. Pugh, Zach Phelps, W. B. Haldeman, Charles B. Poyntz and Morton K. Yonts.

Beside the hearse walked the active pall bearers, who were as follows:

Jack Chinn, Charles G. McCord, Ed. Fennell, James M. Richardson, Henry George, Eph Lillard, Willard Mitchell, Charles M. Lewis, John L. Grayot, John K. Hendrick, John Fulton, Urey Woodson, Joe Blackburn, Jr., Allie W. Young, R. B. Franklin and Percy Haley.

All the pall bearers wore mourning scarfs of black and white, draped across the breast, and their hats were wound with the same colors. Then came the citizens on foot and a long string of carriages. The procession was fully one mile in length by the time the cemetery gate was reached.

The grave to which Governor Goebel's remains may be consigned to-morrow, and the point at which the monument to his memory is to be erected, was selected by his relatives and intimate friends yesterday. It was decided early this morning, when everything indicated bright, sunbiny weather, to have the interment take place to-day, and the grave was prepared accordingly, but the pouring rain of the afternoon interfered, and the body, closely guarded, will be allowed to remain in the chapel until weather conditions are more favorable. The grave is located about half way between the Kentucky soldiers' monument and the cemetery chapel, and near an immense oak tree, whose branches stretch far over the mound of earth which will mark the Democratic leader's last resting place. On a section of ground to the north of the grave were grouped the floral offerings, tributes from all over the state to Governor Goebel's memory.

Services at the Chapel.

Rev. William Stanley, of Virginia, standing over the casket, then delivered a short prayer. This was followed by the quartette, who sang “Nearer My God, to Thee.” Rev. T. S. Arnold, an old and intimate friend of Governor Goebel, spoke briefly of the early life of the dead leader, and eulogized him as one of Kentucky's greatest sons. After a solo by Mrs. Jessie Caldwell, Rev. Gilbert Schmitt delivered a short address in German. He was followed by Rev. E. C. Mann in a short address. Elder William Stanley followed in an eloquent tribute to Governor Goebel. He spoke bitterly of the assassination. Speaking of the “chagrin and mortification in the hearts of all that the leader of a people whose proud boast it was that they never feared to face a foe or failed to defend a friend, should fall at the hand of an assassin.”

Sensor Joe Blackburn was then introduced. There was much confusion when the white-haired senator stepped forward and he was finally compelled to stand on a table, so that the throng might see him.

As the stentorian voice of Senator Blackburn rang out in his denunciation of the shooting of Governor Goebel, and as he stated that “it was not the work of a crank or a crazed assassin,” murmurs of “No,” and “That's right,” came from the closely packed crowd, while tears stood in the eyes of many of the grim-faced men within hearing of his voice.

At the conclusion of Senator Blackburn's speech, Governor Beckham was introduced to make the closing address of the ceremonies.

He, too, was compelled to climb onto the table placed at the side of the casket, before the clamors of the crowd ceased.

Governor Beckham was listened to with the closest attention and as with his face flushed and his voice trembling with emotion, he concluded with an appeal to the people of the state to support him in his announced intention to carry out the policy of Governor Goebel, applause was heard for the first time.

Rev. Louis Wallace, of the state penitentiary, then pronounced the benediction. As he finished the quartette sang “America,” and the body was taken within the chapel. Guarded by a strong force of deputy sheriffs, armed with rifles, it will remain there until the weather clears, when it will be carried to the grave prepared for it, and buried.

CHARTERS ISSUED

To Wheeling Parties—Requisition from Illinois.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 8.—Charters were issued to-day to the following Wheeling concerns: John Friedel Company, for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale and retail business in china ware and crockery ware; subscribed capital, \$500; authorized, \$500; incorporators, John Friedel, C. P. Metzner, Wm. H. Friedel, G. A. Myer and Marie E. Friedel, Central Missouri Mining and Milling Company, for the purpose of mining and boring for oil, gas, lead, iron, etc.; subscribed capital, \$2,500; authorized capital, \$250,000; incorporators, Alfred Pence, Jas. B. McKee, William R. Wells and Wm. A. Wilson, all of Wheeling, and Josiah L. Cummings, of Tusculum, Mo.

Governor Atkinson was notified to-day that a requisition had been issued on him by Governor Tanner, of Illinois, for Leo Lubben, who is now in jail at Huntington. Detective Whitman, of Chicago, the agent of Illinois, came to get the prisoner, but the requisition papers had not yet arrived. The governor notified the Illinois authorities that he would honor the requisition as soon as the papers arrived.

Suicide on Account of Quarrel.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 8.—Ira Lucas, aged 18, suicided yesterday at his home, near Rudy, Roane county. He had quarreled with his father over family matters.

SECOND DAY OF FIERCE FIGHTING.

British Bivouac Shelled by Long Tom and Pompan Guns From Doorn Kloof.

BULLER HAD NARROW ESCAPE

British Guns From Swart Kop and the Plain Silenced Boer Guns.

DURBAN, Feb. 8.—A large force of Boers attacked Nordwint, in Zululand, destroyed the public buildings and took numerous prisoners.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Lady Randolph Churchill has cabled to the Maine hospital ship committee as follows:

DURBAN, Feb. 8. One hundred and forty patients are now on board the Maine, mostly Dublin fusiliers, hussars, West Yorks and Lancers. There are sixty-nine wounded, mostly from Colenso and Spion Kop, including stretcher bearers and members of the army medical corps. There are many cases of rheumatism and fever. Expecting additional to-day. Owing to the excellence of the ship, the authorities are giving us many cotton cases. The staff is hard at work and everything is satisfactory.

Heavy Fighting All Day.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Daily Telegraph has received the following dispatch, dated Tuesday, February 6, from Spearman's Camp:

“This is the second day of the battle and the fighting has been fiercer than it was yesterday.”

At dawn the Boers began the action by shelling our bivouacs with their Long Tom and Pompan guns from Doorn Kloof. Their six inch shells fell near the spot where General Buller and his staff were watching the engagement. One shell burst amid a squadron of the Thirtieth Hussars, but not a soul was touched.

Our guns from Swart Kop and on the plain soon silenced the enemy's artillery, but repeatedly the Boers brought back their guns, propped them to work over the hills, fired a few rounds and then again changed their position.

“During the morning our gunners succeeded in blowing up the enemy's ammunition wagon upon Doorn Kloof. General Lyttleton's brigade was shot at from three sides and had a warm time.”

Desperate efforts were made by the Boers to recover the smoking hill. The Durham light infantry, the King's Royal Rifles and the Scottish Rifles gallantly charged and cleared the position.

General Hildyard's brigade relieved General Lyttleton's brigade toward sunset.

“Fighting continued until nine. Several prisoners have been taken. They declare that the Boers yesterday lost heavily. The enemy suffered severely to-day. It is reported that among their dead in the trenches armed Kafirs were found.”

BARN BURNED.

With Contents, Near Charles Town.

Loss, \$3,000; Insurance, \$1,000.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., Feb. 8.—

One of the most disastrous fires in this section for years occurred last night about 9 o'clock, when the large new barn on the farm of Wm. J. Knott, tenanted by his son, George M. Knott, was destroyed with all its contents, together with a stable, granary and other smaller buildings. The fire is believed to have started from a spark from a clover huller, which had been in operation in the barn.

Nothing could be saved from the building, and great quantities of hay, fodder, corn, clover seed, etc., were destroyed, together with all of Mr. Knott's farming implements, harness and supplies. Eight horses, three cows and three steers perished in the flames. The total loss will be over \$3,000. There was \$1,000 insurance on the contents. The clover huller, which belonged to M. M. Skinner, was also destroyed.

PITTSBURGH MINERS

Still Kicking on the “Differential” Question.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8.—There promises to be some discussion in the next convention of the miners of the Pittsburgh district relative to the old bone of contention, the differential wage between thick and thin vein coal mining.

The diggers in the thick vein, which is up the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers, want the differential of 13.2 cents reduced one-half. It is pointed out by the diggers in the upper pools and the railroad miners that are in the same district that both thick and thin vein coal now bring the same price and the differential in selling being abolished by the combines.

Hon. Richard Thompson Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—A special from Terre Haute, Ind., announces the death of Hon. Richard Thompson, secretary of the navy under the Hayes administration, who was succeeded in office by Hon. Nathan Goff, of West Virginia. Mr. Thompson was ninety years of age and his death has been expected for several days.

STILL UNSIGNED

Is the Louisville Peace Protocol—Democrats Think They Have Waited Long Enough—Practically Settled That Taylor Will Not Sign Agreement in Its Present Shape.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 8.—Unless some action regarding the Louisville agreement is taken by Gov. Taylor to-morrow or next day, or some word sent to them concerning his intentions, the Democrats will proceed upon the hypothesis that he does not intend to take any action and will go ahead with the organization of their state government at Louisville. A conference was held this evening at the capitol hotel, in which Gov. Beckham, Senators Blackburn, S. J. Shackelford and John K. Hendrick were present. The delay of Gov. Taylor in declaring himself regarding the Louisville agreement was discussed at length, and it was agreed by all present that, in their opinion, the Democrats had waited long enough. It was agreed at Louisville that the legislature should meet in the capitol building on Monday—and it is now so near that time that the Democrats are beginning to think that Gov. Taylor may take no action regarding it within the time limit set. One day more will be allowed for some intimation from Gov. Taylor, and if it is not forthcoming another state government will be organized at Louisville.

Gov. Taylor announced to-night that he had taken no action regarding the agreement and there was no possible chance of his doing so before to-morrow morning. He would not say whether he will take any action to-morrow or not.

It is practically certain that the agreement will not be accepted by Gov. Taylor as it stands. He desires more specific promises regarding the repeal of the Goebel law and a decision in the gubernatorial contest by a separate vote of the two legislative houses. To this last the Democrats say they will not agree.

INDUSTRIAL COMBINATION,

Including National Steel, American Steel Hoop and American Tin Plate Companies, About to Be Formed, and Offices Have Been Opened in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Mail and Express says:

Rumors of an industrial combination including under one management the National Steel, American Steel Hoop and American Tin Plate companies have recently been current in Wall street. The facts that W. H. Moore has come to live in New York, that the three companies were promoted by him and are controlled by the same set of men and that all of them have taken offices in the new Battery Park building on State street are given as indications of the truth of the story.

The three organizations represent an aggregate capitalization of \$140,000,000 and have practical control of the specialties.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE

Met at London, Kentucky, and Adjourned to Friday.

LONDON, Ky., Feb. 8.—At 1:55 p. m. the senate, in executive session, adjourned until to-morrow noon. The senators would not reveal what had transpired, other than that no resolutions were adopted.

At 1:10 p. m., the house executive session ended, and an open session was resumed. The following telegram from Frankfort was read:

“Taylor has not signed; some say he will not. Collier is purchasing ammunition.”

At 1:55 p. m. the house adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. The members of the house refused to say what had taken place in the secret meeting. The senate requires six more members for a quorum. It is understood the sergeant-at-arms have been furnished lists of absentees to be sent for. Both houses appointed committees to draft resolutions on the death of former Representative Speed Smith, of Richmond.

TELEGRAPHIC TIPS.

The Mollineux case did not go to the jury yesterday.

Boer hospital corps has been organized in the United States.

George St. Clair, colored, was hanged at Philadelphia yesterday.

Religious conditions reported good in forty-five American colleges, with 30,000 students.

Pennsylvania miners turned down their delegates to the late convention, and propose to strike in Spangler-Hartings-Barnsbore region.

J. B. Hatcher, of Princeton University, was yesterday elected to succeed Dr. J. I. Wortman as curator of the department of vertebrate paleontology of the Carnegie museum.

The thirty-second annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association met in Washington yesterday. Miss Susan B. Anthony made a humorous report.

It has been ascertained that the proceedings in the United States court at Cincinnati in behalf of the minor state officers of Kentucky, was as follows: The governor and lieutenant governor.

The senate in executive session yesterday ratified the extradition treaty with Peru, and the Mexican boundary treaty. The senate also ordered printed a number of old documents bearing on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Ohio and Western Pennsylvania—Snow, followed by clearing and cold wave Friday; high westerly winds. Saturday, fair and cold.

For West Virginia—Snow, followed by clearing and cold wave Friday. Saturday, fair and cold; northwesterly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schieff, grocer, corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 29 3 p. m. 75 8 a. m. 32 7 p. m. 80 12 m. 76 Weather changeable.